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"We demand that reform and we set our  
faces in the direction of free trade."  
"The Democrat who is not a free-trader  
should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between free trade and protection  
is irrepressible and must be fought out  
to the bitter end. We split upon compromise  
and propose neither to ask nor to give  
quarter."

"The Democrat party, except in the person  
of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not  
upon the fence. It is a free-trade party or it  
is nothing."

"There can be no cocked-up platform and  
no compromise candidate."  
"The black flag is up. No quarter will be  
asked and no quarter given."—Extracts from  
Henry Watterson's letters and editorials in the  
Louisville Courier-Journal.

We think the enemy is being stampeded.

As usual, the latest speech of the next  
President is the best.

WHAT'S the matter with paying back the  
direct tax? That's all right.

ONE thing is certain. If our government  
bonds command a high premium, the Demo-  
cratic party is not to blame for it.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The  
demoralization of the mail service is causing  
a great increase of business for express com-  
panies.

CONGRESSMAN MILLER'S wild career in In-  
diana has been arrested by a peremptory sum-  
mons to come to Texas and look after his  
fences. He is finding his level.

To all persons deprecating the high price  
of government bonds the Democratic party  
can honestly say: "Never shake thy gory  
locks at me; thou canst not say I did it."

CHAIRMAN BRICE appeals to "the people of  
the United States" for contributions to the  
Democratic campaign fund. Can it be that  
the English orange has been sucked dry?

REPUBLICANS who now cherish any doubts  
of the outcome in November are few and far  
between. Those who do are either constitu-  
tionally dependent or verge on muggump-  
ery.

The Sentinel enumerates Jay Gould among  
the supporters of General Harrison. Has the  
Sentinel not heard of Gould's and Norvin  
Green's checks to the Democratic corruption  
fund?

HAS Colonel Matson or any of his friends  
yet informed bluff old General Sherman where  
the distinguished Colonel served? General  
Sherman did not happen to hear of Colonel  
Matson during the war.

WILL it be safe and prudent to have the  
United States Supreme Court under Demo-  
cratic control within the next four years?  
That is one of the important considerations  
involved in this contest.

PEOPLE who did not know General Harrison,  
and had some doubts as to his capabilities,  
are now of the opinion that he could be  
safely left to elect himself with the speeches  
that are filling the country with admiration.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, will be in  
Indiana for two days, and probably make three  
speeches. The fact of dragging Hill from his  
own canvases shows the desperation of the  
Cleveland Democracy in this State. Cleve-  
land begging Hill to save him is one of the  
spectacles of politics.

THE Brooklyn Eagle tries to explain prej-  
udice against Governor Hill by offering, in  
substance, that, though he vetoed the reform  
bill, he did it with reluctance and without  
ghoulish glee. This is a piece of wit with the  
assertion that Cleveland vetoes pension bills  
because he loves the soldier.

MR. ROGER QUACK MILLS tells a St. Louis  
interviewer that New Jersey, Connecticut  
and Indiana will surely go Democratic, but  
admits that he has doubts about New York.  
When Mr. Mills makes this dangerous admis-  
sion did he chance to remember that without  
New York Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected?

FEBRUARY Congressman Scott's determina-  
tion to retire from Congress is the wisest thing  
he ever did. The President may miss him,  
but the country will not. Scott is a very  
small pattern of a man. The only talent he  
possesses in the world is a talent for making  
money. As a statesman, he is a dismal fail-  
ure.

OUR Washington dispatches state that the  
Pension Office is being systematically worked  
to make Democratic votes by granting pen-  
sions in doubtful cases heretofore rejected,  
promising an increase to invalid pensioners,  
etc. An instance is reported to the Journal

from Spencer county, this State, in which an  
application for a pension by a Democratic  
soldier having been rejected the applicant had  
become disaffected and was likely to vote the  
Republican ticket. The fact became known to  
Colonel Matson, who reported it to the Pen-  
sion Office, and within a few days after the  
receipt of the communication denying the  
pension the applicant received another one  
granting it. The working of the scheme was  
so transparent that it became the talk of the  
town, and while the pensioner was mollified,  
others were disgusted.

WHO WILL BACK THE PERJURERS?

The Democratic forgers, and perjurers, and  
liars are at their infamous work with renewed  
zeal and malice. This style of warfare seems  
to have passed into the regular methods of  
Democratic management. What new or addi-  
tional lies, and forgeries, and perjures may be  
attempted during the further development  
of the canvass only the father of lies and his  
spawn, now in charge of the Democratic  
campaign, can tell. The present stories, and  
those still in the cess-pool of Democratic  
imagination and purpose, are not intended to  
affect public opinion here, where General  
Harrison is known and esteemed, but they  
are intended for foreign consumption, just  
as the Morey letter, in 1880, was intended  
to injure General Garfield. It is only  
for that reason the Journal refers to them,  
and we want to refer to them in a manner  
that would be misunderstood.

Sometimes since the Journal issued a chal-  
lenge, offering a reward of One Thousand Dollars  
for satisfactory proof of any one of a  
series of eight or more calumnies that were  
then and are now in circulation, the principal  
of which was that during the strike of 1877  
General Harrison had said that "one dollar a  
day and two meals were enough for any work-  
ingman," and that if he was Governor he  
would force the striking employes back to  
work at the point of the bayonet. The "one  
dollar-a-day" lie has finally been taken up by  
the Democratic managers in a document that  
is being secretly circulated under their au-  
sices. Now, we want to get down to  
business. If any man of reputation, or any  
reputable organization, representing the  
Democratic party or managers, will place him-  
self or itself behind these charges, the Journal  
is ready to join issue. If Mr. Thomas  
Taggart, or Mr. Charles L. Jewett, or Mr.  
Simon P. Sheerin, representing the county,  
State and national Democracy, respectively,  
will accept the challenge of the Journal, we  
are ready. A certified check for \$2,000 will  
be placed in the hands of either Hon. Joseph  
E. McDonald or Hon. Wm. H. English. The  
matter shall be submitted to Hon. Napoleon B.  
Taylor, Democratic judge of the Superior  
Court of this county, and under his direction,  
under the rules and procedure of his court,  
the proofs shall go to a jury of twelve Demo-  
cratic freeholders of this county, to be agreed  
upon between the Journal and whoever will  
assume to father the charge. We want some  
responsibility about the matter. The charge  
is being circulated in the interest of the  
Democratic party, and by the aid and con-  
civance of the Democratic managers. Let  
them come out from behind their hired tools  
and creatures, and face the public and the  
consequences.

The check will be placed in the hands of  
one of the gentlemen named to-day, and will  
remain in his possession until it is demon-  
strated that there is no reputable person au-  
thorized to represent the Democratic party  
that will father the charge; or if such person  
shall be found, until he shall be adjudged to  
have proven the truth of the allegations.

SELF-EVIDENT LIES.

The Indianapolis Sentinel knows it is lend-  
ing itself to the currency of a silly and in-  
famous lie when it permits the dissemination  
through its columns of the statement that  
General Harrison said, during the strike of  
1877, or at any other time, that "a dollar  
a day and two meals was enough for any work-  
ingman." We have good reason to believe  
that the managers of the Sentinel have ex-  
pressed their utter disbelief in the arrant non-  
sense, and the paper has been careful to say  
editorially that it never charged anything of  
the kind. Is it necessary to the hope of Demo-  
cratic success for otherwise honorable men to  
so prostitute an honorable calling? The lie  
now in circulation about General Harrison  
lies now in circulation about General Harrison  
are too potent to influence any but the  
most ignorant and narrow-minded, and we  
believe will return to plague the men and the  
party that are giving them circulation.

What General Harrison said in this city  
during the strike of 1877 was said in public,  
in the presence of Republicans and Democrats  
alike. His words, or the substance of them,  
were reported in Republican and Democratic  
newspapers at the time. Had he used any  
such language does any sensible man believe  
that it would not have been known then, and  
commented upon as it would have deserved?  
Not a syllable of the kind can be found in the  
newspapers of that date. General Harrison has  
been twice a candidate for United States  
Senator since that period. The canvasses  
were fierce and bitter. No such preposterous  
story was attempted to be circulated during  
either of those heated canvasses; but it has  
been reserved until 1888, when he is a presi-  
dential candidate, and prevented by the  
properties of his position from saying a word  
in his own defense, after eleven years of silence,  
for the vampires and harpies, the liars, per-  
jurers and forgers, who always swarm in the  
feverishness of Democratic depravity during a  
presidential campaign, to fill the air with their  
fetid fables.

The same may be said respecting the Bloom-  
ington, Ill., story, that, in 1877, he violently  
and vilely attacked the Irish in a speech deliv-  
ered in that city. It is entirely foreign to  
General Harrison's habit of thought and  
speech, and as a public man and candidate for  
public office presupposes him to be an arrant  
fool. Had he used such language in a public  
speech, as is now reported, the Democratic

newspapers would have been full of denuncia-  
tion. But not a word can be found in the  
contemporary prints about such an incident,  
which is enough of itself to stamp falsity  
upon it now, after the lapse of eleven  
years.

We do not pretend to say that there may  
not be honest and well-meaning men who  
have made themselves believe what they have  
been made to think they remember. Any one  
who has had to do with men and the infirm-  
ities of human testimony, knows how easy it  
is for some men to bring themselves, or to be  
brought, to almost any state of mind when  
their personal or partisan interests and prej-  
udices are aroused. But all the evidences, all  
the presumptions, are against the possible  
truth of these stories, which are given curren-  
cy now for campaign purposes only, by men  
who know them to be utterly false, but who  
are base enough to be willing to profit by the  
utterance of forgeries and the publication of  
slander and calumny. Fortunately, however,  
there is an ever-increasing proportion of read-  
ing, thinking and intelligent men in the  
country. The Democratic campaign is based  
upon what might have been possible ten or  
twenty years ago. It will be found that the  
American people have gone beyond the day  
when forgery, and fraud, and slander can be  
relied upon as useful agencies even in a po-  
litical canvass.

THE DIRECT TAX.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.  
Please state when the government levied a  
direct tax against the States. For what pur-  
pose? What amount? What States paid and  
what measures have ever been taken to have  
the government refunded?  
T. W.  
ANDERSON.

The direct tax was one of the financial  
measures adopted by the government at the  
beginning of the war, and was levied under  
an act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1861. It  
was intended to raise about \$20,000,000 by a  
tax imposed not on individuals, but directly  
on the States. The tax was apportioned ac-  
cording to population. The law made it an  
annual tax, but no attempt was ever made to  
collect it for more than one year. The  
amount collected was about \$15,000,000, and  
this was mainly from the States that did not  
secede from the Union. After the war the  
enforcement of the tax against the States that  
went out of the Union was never urged. Most  
of the Northern States assumed their pro rata  
share of the tax, and collected it from the  
people in their own tax levy. In some of the  
Southern States the tax was collected in  
whole or in part by an assessment on lands,  
but most of the Southern States never paid  
any portion of it. The following table, pre-  
pared by the Treasury, shows the amounts  
assessed against each State and the amount  
still due from these delinquent. Those not  
marked delinquent paid in full:

State or Territory.	Amount as- sessed.	Balance due United States.
Alabama.....	\$329,313.33	\$311,028.30
Arkansas.....	261,886.00	77,893.82
California.....	294,878.67	71,537.37
Colorado.....	22,905.33	715.37
Connecticut.....	308,214.00	.....
Dakota.....	71,743.33	.....
Delaware.....	74,683.33	.....
District of Columbia.....	49,437.33	.....
Florida.....	77,522.67	35,992.66
Georgia.....	584,367.33	477,404.16
Idaho.....	1,146,551.33	.....
Illinois.....	294,878.67	.....
Iowa.....	452,088.33	.....
Kansas.....	71,743.33	.....
Kentucky.....	713,695.33	.....
Louisiana.....	385,886.67	117,371.55
Maine.....	210,898.33	.....
Maryland.....	436,823.33	.....
Massachusetts.....	824,581.33	.....
Michigan.....	210,898.33	.....
Minnesota.....	108,524.00	.....
Mississippi.....	413,084.67	311,357.63
Missouri.....	71,743.33	.....
Montana.....	19,312.00	.....
Nevada.....	4,592.67	.....
New Hampshire.....	210,898.33	.....
New Jersey.....	450,134.00	.....
New Mexico.....	62,644.00	.....
New York.....	2,608,918.67	130,000.22
North Carolina.....	676,194.67	.....
Ohio.....	1,367,089.33	.....
Oregon.....	439,828.00	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,946,719.33	.....
Rhode Island.....	119,663.67	22,762.69
Tennessee.....	355,106.67	228,098.61
Texas.....	26,982.00	26,982.00
Vermont.....	210,898.33	.....
Virginia.....	720,971.00	215,501.30
West Virginia.....	205,749.65	.....
Wisconsin.....	519,588.67	25,337.40
Wyoming.....	363,570.67	.....

Some of the States had claims against the  
general government which were allowed as an  
offset. In South Carolina the government  
collected something more than the amount of  
its quota by a levy and sale of lands. A bill  
to refund the whole amount of this tax to the  
several States passed the Senate, but did not  
become a law.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

General Harrison's nomination at Chicago  
was the free and voluntary expression of the  
Republican party, as represented by the dele-  
gates there assembled. After a week's sitting  
and deliberation, the judgment of a large ma-  
jority of the convention voluntarily turned to  
General Harrison as the strongest and most  
available man to be nominated. There was  
not a promise, or a bargain, nor the semblance  
of a promise or a bargain, made by or on his  
behalf. The same absolute freedom is still  
maintained, and will be maintained through-  
out the campaign, until the question of his  
election is passed upon by the American peo-  
ple. There is only this to say now, as we  
said then: General Harrison is a Republican.  
If he is elected he will make a Republican ad-  
ministration, just as he has made a Republi-  
can candidate and canvass. No factions, or  
clans, or personalisms were recognized in his  
nomination, and none will be recognized in  
his administration, should he be called upon to  
constitute one. General Harrison is a Republi-  
can, a representative, honorable, tried,  
tested and unequivocal Republican. By this  
token he was nominated, by this token he  
will be elected, and by that token he will be  
guided in all his future duty.

MILLS' THE BOOR.

The New York Sun does not defend Roger  
Q. Mills in his ruffianly, lawless manners,  
as exemplified on the stump. That leading  
Democratic newspaper says of him:

"The other evening, in New Haven, Mr.  
Mills displayed himself in his true light  
probably to the great disgust of many of his  
admirers. He had argued that it costs less  
in Rhode Island to make a yard of cotton cloth  
than it costs in England. This, in connection  
with the argument that free raw material  
could give our manufacturers command of the  
markets of the world, struck a gentleman  
present as strange. Cotton is free, so that the  
makers of cotton cloth have free raw material.  
Therefore, this gentleman politely asked Mr.  
Roger Q. Mills why the cotton manufacturers  
do not command the markets of the world.  
The chairman of the ways and means replied:  
'Oh, go home and take a cold bath.' It was  
the only reply he had to make. He did not  
know why, because he did not know that his  
premises were wrong. Cotton cannot be made

cheaper in Rhode Island than in England  
without reducing wages. Mr. Mills had under-  
taken to deceive his audience, and did not  
know how to answer his uncomfortable cate-  
chist. Therefore, he insulted him. That is  
his habit. He has the irritability which is  
always manifested by an ignorant man who  
spends many hours in trying to make up for  
the lack of youthful advantages by cramming  
late in life. Mr. Mills' motto seems to be:  
'When ignorance is gross, its wisdom to be  
rude.' At least that is his practice. His na-  
ture has broken out, and he is manifesting  
himself."

This is the man the Democrats have im-  
ported to tell the intelligent people of Indiana  
how they shall vote.

THERE has never been a time in the history  
of this country when the postal service was  
as poor as it is at present, or so openly and  
shamelessly used for partisan purposes. It  
has reached a point where it is affecting busi-  
ness and becoming a disturbing factor in all  
the relations of life. Whatever may be said  
of the Republican party, no person can deny  
that it brought the postal service to the very  
highest degree of efficiency and made it abso-  
lutely reliable for all kinds of business. If  
there was any politics in the service it was  
never allowed to interfere with the interests of  
business or the rights of the people. Mail  
matter was delivered speedily, promptly and  
safely. Letters were not tampered with nor  
misused, and no partiality or favoritism was  
shown in the handling and transmission of  
the mails. The departure from this rule and  
the present demoralization of the service  
is one of the most discreditable features of  
this Democratic administration, and one of  
the strongest possible arguments in favor of  
genuine civil-service reform.

This is what the Memphis Appeal, a good  
Democratic organ, said in August, and before  
the word had gone out to deny that the Demo-  
cratic party had ever dreamed of establishing  
free trade:

"We lay down concisely, and we trust  
clearly, the Democratic doctrine of free trade,  
which is as old as the birth of the party. The  
Democratic party was always known as the  
party that strictly construed the Constitu-  
tion, and was, therefore, opposed to the levy  
or collection of a tax for any other purpose  
than the support of the government, and was  
equally as rigidly opposed to the appropriation  
of public moneys for any other purpose, its  
policy being to restrict the government to the  
being 'free trade and sailors' rights.' The  
doubtful States have long been familiar with  
the fact that the Democratic party is the free-  
trade party, and they know that any attempt  
to reconcile it to protection in any form,  
shape, character or degree would be an aban-  
donment of principle that would, and of right  
ought to, cover it with obloquy and disgrace."

The Appeal will have to go and join Vest  
and the rest of Cleveland's Burchards.

THE NEW YORK POST SAYS:

"Is the Nation benefited by requiring buy-  
ers of steel rails to pay \$32.50 to home man-  
ufacturers, instead of allowing them to buy  
from foreigners at \$22.50 per ton? We have  
no hesitation in saying that the Nation would  
be more benefited by allowing the buyer to  
save his \$10 per ton, even though he should  
buy the rails from a foreigner. The buyer is  
usually an American, and if he saves \$10  
the Nation, of which he is a part, is by so  
much richer."

That is the logic. Buy not only rails but  
everything else of pauper-producing Europe  
because you can get it cheaper, and thereby  
crush out all the manufacturing industries of  
the United States. The Post supports Cleve-  
land because that is the legitimate result of  
his policy.

THEY are not for free trade. Oh, no. On  
the 5th of May, 1888, Congressman Bland, of  
Missouri, said:

"The sheep has got in the wrong company.  
They have tried to make him the key-stone of  
the protected arch. We propose to get him  
out—to remove the key-stone and let the arch  
take care of itself."

Roger Q. Mills said:

"If to-day we could sweep away all restric-  
tions on our commerce and make it free as  
the air, in one year our trade with foreign  
countries would amount to two billions  
instead of one, and in ten years we would have  
the largest commerce and the most prosper-  
ous people in the world." Speech in the  
House of Representatives, April 24, 1878,  
page 2793, Congressional Record.

THE NEW YORK SUN, DEMOCRAT, SAYS:

"The Sun is for the election of the regular  
Democratic ticket, whatever the economic  
principles of its candidates and their author-  
ized lieutenants in Congress. But we are  
against any attempt at humbug and candor  
compels us to say that when Mr. Mills points  
to his failure to cut the tariff down to the full  
extent he intended, as an argument that he  
is not for free trade, humbug is the term that  
fits the case."

"Mr. Mills' policy will make this country  
a free-trade land within twenty years. Let  
him either tell the truth or leave the stump."

SITTING BULL says: "Soon we shall not  
have enough ground to stretch our tepees  
and rest our limbs. We shall have to pay  
taxes and be poor and ragged like the pale-  
faces."

The untutored savage is wiser than many  
pretended statesmen. He knows that the  
tariff is a tax—Chicago Herald (Dem.).

That's it. According to the Herald, the  
American people would be better as savages  
in Sitting Bull's condition than as they are  
under a protective tariff.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says in Harper's  
Weekly:

"Should the President be persuaded pub-  
licly to approve the nomination, he will seri-  
ously imperil the chances of his election, to  
which the electoral vote of New York is in-  
dispensable."

We will wager a red apple that after Cleve-  
land has publicly endorsed Hill, George Will-  
iam Curtis will go ahead and support him.  
Stick a pin there and see.

THE congressional plurality in Maine is  
19,253. That is the "drift" in the old Pine  
tree State on maintaining the protective  
tariff system. The Republicans have thirty-  
one Senators to none for the Democrats, and  
125 Representatives to twenty-six for the  
Democrats. Of ninety-nine county officers—  
sheriffs, probate judges, county attorneys,  
etc.—the Republicans elected ninety-six and  
the Democrats three. The "drift" is quite  
healthy, thank you.

AN Albany adherent of Governor Hill is  
quoted as saying of that candidate: "He  
will win this fight by a big majority. The  
liberal element of this country is stronger  
than the church, and better politicians." A  
member of Hill's staff said, some time ago,  
that the contest was between the churches  
and the saloons, the Governor, of course, rep-  
resenting the latter. With these two defini-  
tions of the issue in New York laid before the  
people, there can be little doubt as to the re-

sult, and the result will be such the Demo-  
cracy will not again be willing to measure  
itself against decency for a long period.

GENERAL HARRISON addressed his Satur-  
day speech to a company of Chicago drum-  
mers. He made an elaborate argument de-  
signed to show how England was pining for  
free trade with America. General Harrison is  
free to talk about the moon, or sunsets, or  
the day of judgment; but still, we submit,  
would it not be just as well for him to clip his  
wings and drop down to the question at issue?  
—Springfield Republican.

How the Democratic papers do wish he  
would talk about the moon or the sunsets;  
but he won't. As he says of himself, he is a  
stubborn man, and, perhaps, for that reason  
persists in talking about the very things that  
the Democracy doesn't like.

GENERAL HARRISON touched upon the sur-  
plus question yesterday in a way that went as  
direct to the hearts of his hearers as did the  
direct tax to the tax-payer when it was levied.  
Why should not Indiana have the million  
dollars that belong to the State? It would  
have, but for the opposition of the Demo-  
cratic party, which wanted to nurse the sur-  
plus in order to attack the "infamous protec-  
tive system," as Senator Vest calls it.

HUGHES, the annex Democratic candidate  
for Governor, said to a citizen of Hendricks  
county that he would as lief associate with  
home-thieves as with Republicans. Yet self-  
respecting Republicans are asked to vote for  
such a common billingsgate slanderer; and  
some, a very few, who have hitherto been re-  
spectable Republicans, are going about asking  
people to vote for such a libeler.

GENERAL SHERMAN heard of General  
Hovey, and recommended him for promotion  
to major-general, a promotion conferred upon  
him for distinguished services by Abraham  
Lincoln. General Sherman did not happen  
to hear of Colonel Matson during the war.  
The Colonel, or some friend, should send the  
General a copy of Matson's war record.

RELIABLE advisers are to the effect that  
"the people of the United States" are not re-  
sponding with any great degree of alacrity to  
the national Democratic committee's piteous  
appeal for contributions to the campaign  
fund. The people have a better use for their  
money than to aid in buying votes for Grover  
Cleveland.

THE gentlemen who are so handy in criticis-  
ing the proposition to buy bonds with the ac-  
cumulated surplus, and thus stop interest to the  
government, are respectfully referred to the  
following article from the New York Sun:

"TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT."

"Secretary Fairchild has raised his limit for  
the purchase of United States 4 per cent. bonds  
to \$50,000,000, and at that figure has just bought  
\$6,346,500 of them."

"In January last the Secretary could have  
purchased these bonds at from 125 to 130. In  
the same month of January he deposited with  
certain favored national banks \$30,000,000 and  
upward of public money free of interest, with  
which he could have bought \$24,000,000 of  
bonds. Adding to the \$50,000,000 he has now  
bought the 2 per cent. interest paid since January  
brings their cost to the government up to 132.  
The Secretary has thus lost \$1,000,000 more  
than he had bought them in January."

"Here is a dead loss to the national treasury  
of 6 per cent. on \$24,000,000, or \$1,440,000, and a  
corresponding profit to the banks which bought  
the bonds and pledged them to the treasury.  
This might have been avoided, and could have  
been avoided by the exercise of a little common  
sense. What says the President?"

SAYS GENERAL SHERMAN, in his latest letter:

"My belief is that at the end of the Vicksburg  
campaign Generals A. P. Hovey and P. L. Og-  
terhus stood prominent as generals of brigades,  
and fully merited promotion to the next higher  
grade; that it was unfortunate that this promo-  
tion was delayed till the year after; and that  
now, after nearly a quarter of a century, for po-  
litical purposes, this old matter should be raked  
up out of the cinders of the past is unkind, un-  
generous and unfair. The country which bought  
the bonds and pledged them to the treasury,  
this might have been avoided, and could have  
been avoided by the exercise of a little common  
sense. What says the President?"

"Since 1864 General Hovey has filled military,  
civil and social stations with honor and credit  
to himself and his country. He is an accomplished  
gentleman, of polished and refined manners, and  
will fulfill any trust confided to him, honestly  
and truly. Were a citizen of Indiana I should  
not hesitate to vote for him as Governor, be-  
cause at the crisis of our national existence he  
was true and faithful, did the best he knew how,  
and though he may have fallen short of the ex-  
pectations of military professionals, having but  
one object in view—success—he in heart, in  
head and body did what he thought right."

And the bluff old General never heard of Col.  
Matson. Why don't somebody send the General  
Matson's war record?

It may be of interest to show the origin of  
the reported remark of Mr. Cleveland, that "I  
believe in free trade as I believe in the Pro-  
testant religion." The editor of the Tariff  
League Bulletin, of New York, investigated the  
report, and said, before the President's recent  
letter:

"President Cleveland made that remark in  
those exact words, in a conversation with an  
ex-Attorney-general of Pennsylvania, who re-  
ported them to Colonel McClure, of the Philadel-  
phia Times (Democratic). Colonel McClure re-  
peated it to a gentleman of prominence and  
veracity, and finally the President's expression  
became public. It has never been disputed,  
either by the President or those who reported it.  
There is no doubt whatever of its authenticity."  
President Cleveland publicly denies that he  
used the words, but he did not deny the belief.

A CHICAGO paper trying